



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Thompson and Gentlemen,

We have pleasure in presenting to you the annual report upon the health of the Rural District of Holywell for the year ended December 31st, 1965.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 22,280 which is a rise of 320 compared with 1964. The number of live births was 416 which is a rise of 7 compared with 1964 and the crude birth rate was 18.6 per 1,000 population. The rate was higher than that for England and Wales. The standard local birth rate was 20.5 after adjustment for the greater proportion of old people in the local population compared with England and Wales. (1965 - 18.0 per 1,000 population).

There were 19 illegitimate births which gave an illegitimacy rate of 4.5 per 100 births which was significantly lower than the national average. There were 8 still births which was a rise of 4 compared with 1964, but still within acceptable limits.

There were 7 infant deaths giving a crude infant mortality rate per 1,000 population of 16.8 which is below the national average of 19.

The other vital statistics which include neo-natal mortality rate and perinatal mortality rate were satisfactory.

There were no deaths of mothers in pregnancy and childbirth.

There were 327 deaths recorded, giving a crude death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population which when adjusted gave a local death rate of 13.7 which is a rise on 1964 and is slightly above the national average of 11.5.

As will be seen in the general table of causes of death the majority of deaths were due to heart and circulatory diseases, but cancer caused 60 deaths and cancer of the lung was responsible for 15 and cancer of the stomach for the same number. There is no doubt that if cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution were substantially reduced there would be a substantial reduction in the incidence of cancer of the lung. Furthermore, it has been shown recently that smoking has an adverse effect on the heart and circulatory system.

During 1965 there were 118 cases of measles and most of these cases occurred during April. The vast majority of cases were mild, but at present a vaccine has been prepared for the protection of infants against this disease and it should be stressed at this stage that this vaccine should be given to specially selected infants. There were 8 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type and usually this disease takes the form of a sore throat with a rash. It is doubtful whether this disease should now be notifiable. We are of the opinion that there is need for a revision of the notification of Infectious Diseases Regulations so that such diseases as brucellosis, hepatitis and certain virus diseases could be made notifiable, and scarlet fever, typhus, plague and other diseases could then be deleted. We have recently received from the Ministry of Health a request to notify leprosy, although many younger medical officers of health have rarely seen cases of leprosy.

There were two cases of Food Poisoning notified and thorough investigation did not reveal the source of infection. Six cases of dysentery occurred and 4 cases of Tuberculosis notified which is a small reduction on the number in 1964.

As will be seen from the report considerable progress has been made in formulating plans, construction of sewage works and sewers in many villages in the area and it is hoped that in the next three or four years the number of houses having full drainage facilities will more than double.

We are very concerned with the sanitary arrangements in many villages and it is a common site to see cesspools flooded with crude sewage running over land to which the public can have access, and which is a source of danger to children. There are far too many properties with inadequate sanitation, pail closets, etc. Considerable progress has been made on the slum clearance programme in Mostyn, but greater progress could have been achieved if the building rate of new council property had been accelerated.

Housing Schemes are in progress in Gwernynynydd, Gwernafield, Gwespyr, New Brighton and Northop and a significant proportion of these properties will be allocated to those re-housed from Clearance Areas. Satisfactory progress is being made with the Slum Clearance Programme in general and it is hoped that by 1970 the vast majority of the dwellings in the Holywell Rural District will have full drainage facilities and full amenities including piped water supply and bathrooms.

We would like to draw the attention of the Committee to the comments made with regard to the water supply in the Rural District under Section C.

Visits were made during the year to a local quarry as the result of complaints of a dust nuisance from the quarry. The management have installed dust suppression equipment, but, nevertheless difficulties have arisen in ensuring that the dust emission is kept to a minimum. At the time of writing this report, permission has been granted for a new quarry in Halkyn and no doubt the output of this quarry will be great and it is imperative that the owners ensure that no dust is emitted into the atmosphere from beyond the curtilage of the works.

In conclusion, we wish to thank the Council, the Officials of the Council and Mr. D.O.M. Jones for their generous assistance to us throughout the year.

We remain,

Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,

Signed: D.J. FRASER and D.P.W. ROBERTS.

Medical Officers of Health.

Vital Statistics, 1965.

Population: Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-year - 22,280.
Census 1961 - 21,627

Live Births -

Number - 416
Crude Rate per 1,000 population: - 18.6
Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population - 20.5

Illegitimate live-births per cent of total live births - 4.5
National Birth Rate per 1,000 population. -18.0
Illegitimate Live Births. -19

Still-births -

Number - 8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - 18
National Still Birth Rate - 15.7
Total - live and still-births -424
Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 7

Infant Mortality Rates -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 16.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 17.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - Nil
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 19
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)-12
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
9.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per
1,000 total live and still-births) - 28.

National Perinatal Mortality Rate - 26.9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion: -

Number of deaths - Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - Nil

Deaths (from all causes) - 327

Crude Death Rate per 1000 population - 14.6
Adjusted Local Death Rate - 13.7
National Death-Rate per 1,000 population - 11.5

SECTION A.

Special conditions including Chief Industries.

There is no change of importance to report under this heading since the last report, except the closure of the Darwen and Mostyn Iron Works.

Area in acres	58,000
<u>Population (Registrar General's Estimates).</u>	
Mid-year 1965:	22,280
Mid-year 1964:	21,960
Mid-year 1963:	21,560
Mid-year 1962:	21,550
Mid-year 1961:	21,500
Census 1961:	21,627
Number of inhabited houses:	8,658
Rateable Value:	£540,201
Product of a Penny Rate:	£1,837

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. For the purpose of comparison figures for last year are given, and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

Births.

Table 1.

<u>Live-births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	216	181	397
Illegitimate	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>
Totals:	<u>228</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>416</u>

Live-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1960:	16.45
1961:	17.76
1962:	16.84
1963:	18.22
1964:	18.62
1965:	18.6

England and Wales, Live-births per 1,000 population.

1960:	17.1
1961:	17.4
1962:	18.0
1963:	18.2
1964:	18.4
1965:	18.0

The birth rate for England and Wales shows a slight fall whilst that for Holywell Rural District shows no change. The number of live-births was 416 compared with 409 in 1964. There were 19 illegitimate births, compared with 22 in 1964, 23 in 1963 and 23 in 1962. The comparability factor being 1.10, the corrected birth rate is per 20.5 per 1000 population.

Table 2.

<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births.

1965:	18
1964:	9.68
1963:	32.01
1962:	39.68
1961:	17.22
1960:	26.66

Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1965:	0.36
1964:	0.18
1963:	0.60
1962:	0.69
1961:	0.32
1960:	0.45

England and Wales. Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

1965:	15.7
1964:	16.3
1963:	17.2
1962:	18.1
1961:	18.7
1960:	19.7

The number of still-births was 8 compared with 4 in 1964, 13 in 1963, 15 in 1962, 7 in 1961 and 10 in 1960. The rate was slightly greater than that for England and Wales.

We believe that this number could be reduced if prospective mothers made full use of the facilities available under the National Health Services Act - antenatal attention either from the Family Doctor, the County Council's Clinics, or from the Hospitals' Clinics. These services are now more used than they used to be. It must be accepted, however, that with a high birth rate, there must be a number of still-births.

Deaths (General) Rate.

Table 3.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
All ages (all causes)	150	177	327

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1965:	14.6
1964:	11.56
1963:	12.80
1962:	11.94
1961:	14.04
1960:	11.81

England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1965:	11.5
1964:	11.3
1963:	12.2
1962:	11.9
1961:	12.0
1960:	11.5

"Corrected" Death Rate, 1965 - 13.7 per 1,000 population.

There has been a rise in the death rate as compared with 1964. There were 327 deaths compared with 254 in 1964 and 277 in 1963. Applying the Registrar General's comparability factor (which helps to make a true comparison between the rates in the various areas of the country) the death rate is reduced to 13.7 per 1,000 population.

Table 4.

Deaths (General) Analysis
Causes of Death

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm stomach	9	6	15
" " lung, bronchus	12	3	15
" " breast	-	5	5
" " uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	13	22
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions nervous system	21	40	61
Coronary disease Angina	39	29	68
Hyper-tension with heart disease	3	7	10
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	11	21	32
Other circulatory diseases	7	7	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3
Pneumonia	5	7	12
Bronchitis	9	7	16
Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
Hyperplasia prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and illdefined diseases	8	16	24
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	2	6	8
Suicide	1	1	2
Leukaemia, aleukamia	-	1	1
Influenza	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	1	1
TOTALS:	150	177	327

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1964, none in 1963, 2 in 1962, 1 in 1961 and 1 in 1960.

It will be seen that the commonest cause of death was disease of the heart and circulatory system, with 185 deaths, 49 more than in the previous year, followed by Cancer of one type or another, with 60 deaths, 11 more than in 1964. Cancer of the lung accounted for 15 deaths, compared with 14 in the previous year. Of deaths due to infectious or notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 12 were caused by Pneumonia and 16 by bronchitis. Motor accidents accounted for 3 deaths, and other accidents caused 8 deaths. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Polionyelitis. There were 2 suicides. Influenza caused 1 death.

Table 5.

Deaths. Causes associated with Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion.

There were no deaths from these causes.

Table 6.

Death Rate (infantile) i.e. infants under one year old.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1965:	16.8
1964:	8.6
1963:	10.10
1962:	27.54
1961:	23.56
1960:	13.69

Infantile Death Rate of legitimate babies per 1,000 legitimate births.

1965:	17.0
1964:	10.0
1963:	8.08
1962:	26.47
1961:	22.16
1960:	11.26

Infantile Death Rate of illegitimate babies per 1,000 illegitimate births.

1965:	Nil
1964:	Nil
1963:	45.55
1962:	43.47
1961:	47.61
1960:	Nil

England and Wales. Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1965:	19.0
1964:	21.3
1963:	21.1
1962:	21.6
1961:	21.4
1960:	21.7

The number of deaths of infants under a year old was 7 compared with 4 in 1964, 4 in 1963, 10 in 1962, 4 in 1961, 5 in 1960, 4 in 1959, 10 in 1958, 11 in 1957 and 6 in 1956.

Four of the infant deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births);


12

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):

9.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).

23

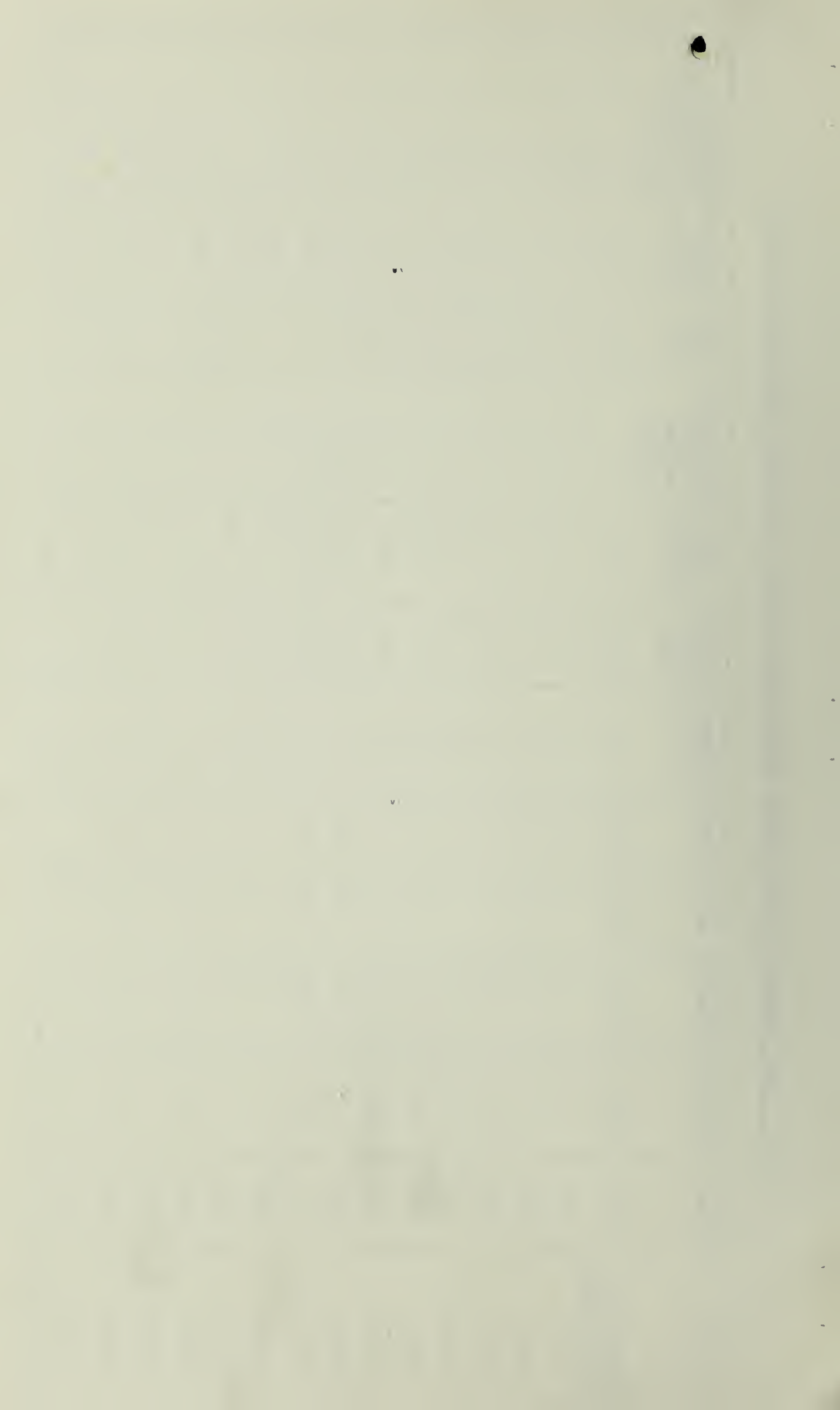


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1 9 6 1 CENSUS DETAILS FOR THE HOLYWELL RURAL, DISTRICT COUNCIL (BY COURTESY OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL).

<u>Acreage</u>	<u>1951 Pop.</u>	<u>1961 Pop.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons per acre.</u>	<u>Private Households.</u>	<u>Pop. In Private Households</u>	<u>Structurally Separate dwellings occupied.</u>	<u>Rooms Occupied.</u>	<u>Density Of Persons Per Room.</u>	<u>% of Persons at more than 1½ per room.</u>
<u>HOLYWELL R.D.</u> <u>Civil Parishes:</u>											
Brynford	22,331	21,636	10,466	11,170	0.4	7,150	21,310	7,142	33,511	0.65	5.9
Caerwys	868	821	403	418	0.4	268	814	268	1,113	0.75	14.0
Cilcain	699	635	299	336	0.2	250	635	250	1,147	0.57	6.3
Gwaenysgor	992	947	451	496	0.1	304	862	304	1,482	0.64	5.6
Halkyn	254	206	92	114	0.3	74	206	74	395	0.55	3.9
Leeswood	1,443	1,412	683	729	0.4	470	1,412	469	2,091	0.69	8.1
Llanasa	1,568	1,542	774	768	0.6	493	1,542	493	2,302	0.68	5.5
Mold Rural	4,356	3,984	1,893	2,091	0.7	1,355	3,913	1,352	6,144	0.66	5.2
Nannerch	3,708	3,536	1,672	1,864	0.5	1,218	3,532	1,215	5,864	0.62	4.4
Nerwys	301	253	130	123	0.1	80	253	80	410	0.64	4.0
Northop	406	412	211	201	0.2	129	412	129	613	0.67	-
Trelawnyd	2,432	2,647	1,313	1,334	0.4	823	2,631	822	3,912	0.68	5.8
Whitford	441	414	188	226	0.4	149	414	149	744	0.56	1.0
Ysceifiog	3,869	3,823	1,857	1,966	0.5	1,211	3,680	1,211	5,764	0.66	6.5
	994	1,004	500	504	0.2	326	1,004	326	1,530	0.67	8.5



SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Clerk of the Council: W. Noel Williams, M.B.E., D.P.A. (Lond.), F.C.C.S.

Medical Officers of Health: D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - To 6th July, 1965.
Office Address: Town Hall, Mold. Tel. No. Mold 176
Home Address: "Clwyd", Gwernaffield Road, Mold.

and D.P.W. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - From 6th July, 1965.
Office Address: 2 Edward Henry Street, Rhyl. Tel. No. Rhyl 1450.
Home Address: 32 Burns Drive, Rhyl. Tel. No. Rhyl 887.

Chief Public Health Inspector: D.O. Meredith Jones, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: G.J. Tinniswood, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: R.D. Jones, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Engineer: W.C. Davies, A.M.I. Murr.E. A.M.I.H.E.

Architect: R.E. Roberts, B. Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

Laboratory Facilities: Public Health Laboratory,
Chester.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Facilities.

Provided by the Flintshire County Council. Ambulances are stationed at Flint, Holywell, Mold and Prestatyn. Sitting case cars are provided by arrangement with the County Ambulance Service.

Other Services provided by the County Council.

Home helps.
Home nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation.
Tuberculosis health visiting.
Mental health visiting.
Prevention of illness, care and aftercare.
Ante-natal clinics.
School clinics and medical examination of school children at Schools.
Infant Welfare clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) and by local medical practitioners.
Dental inspection and clinics.
Ophthalmic clinics.
Distribution of Infant Foods.
Anti-polio myelitis immunisation.
B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis.
Ear, Nose and Throat clinics.
Speech Therapy clinics.
Ultra-violet light therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patient clinic facilities.
Chest clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental hospital facilities.
Mass Radiography facilities - mobile units, semi-static units.

SECTION C.

Water Supply.

The quality of the water supplied has been up to standard throughout the year. The quantity of water has, in the main, been adequate but for certain areas mentioned below:-

- (i) The Mynydd Isa - New Brighton - Sychdyn - Northop area is served by the old Hawarden Waterworks Company distribution system. This system is not adequate to cater for present day needs and expansion and a major new scheme, estimated cost £70,000, is being designed at the moment.
- (ii) The Lxton-Newmarket supply area of the district is under review and a major scheme, estimated cost £40,000, will deal with low pressure problems there. Immediately a small relief scheme, estimated cost £7,000, will be carried out in the current year's programme.
- (iii) Certain parts of Gwespyr village which had peak demand pressure drops have been dealt with by laying a new 4" main - Cost £1,250.
- (iv) A small section of mains at Waen Brodglas, Lixwm have been laid for similar reasons.

1. Holywell Rural District.

Est. Population supplied by direct	19,794
Est. No. of houses supplied direct	7,022

To our knowledge there are no satisfactory appliances available for the sterilisation of tap water supplies, except in cases where there is a piped supply with a certain minimum head of water. The vast majority of the water supplies are taken from rural wells in buckets and used in properties without a piped internal system, and, as far as we are aware there is no satisfactory method of sterilising these supplies apart from boiling the water.

When the occupants of houses are informed that the well water supply is suspect and that the water should be boiled before consumption, the usual reply is that "the family have always drunk the water for many generations and have suffered no ill-effects", and that is as far as one proceeds in such matters. As is fully appreciated by the Health Officers the vast majority of users of well water consider it reasonably safe to drink these supplies, but on the other hand should a typhoid carrier pollute the supply it could have disastrous consequences.

The Council have been informed recently regarding the need for better provision of mains water supply to many of these Rural villages, where unsatisfactory samples have been obtained from houses served by wells, but the question of the very high cost has arisen and a further factor which has restricted the extension of the mains water schemes is that the houses concerned are often old, sub-standard and in many cases fit only for demolition.

Listed below is a typical chemical and bacteriological analysis of a water sample taken in the area.

pH	8.2	Metals: Calcium as CaCO ₃	25
Colour (Hazen Units)	5	Magnesium as CaCO ₃	18
Electrical Conductivity	115	Iron (Fe)	-
Turbidity	2	Manganese (Mn)	-
Free Carbon Dioxide	/		
Alkalinity as (CaCO ₃)	16	<u>Bacteriological:</u>	
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	27	Coliform / 100 Mls.	Nil
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	43	B. Coli / 100 Mls.	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. @ 27°C)	-	Plate Count: 2 days 37°C	0
Nitrogen: Free & Saline Ammonia	-	3 days 22°C	62
Albuminoid Ammonia	-	Clostridium Welchii in 40 mls.	Nil
Nitrites (NO ₂)	-	Class (MoH Standard)	I
Nitrates (NO ₃)	-	Residual Chlorine	-
Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	-		
Silicates (SiO ₂)	-		
Sulphates (SO ₄)	-		
Chlorides (Cl)	15.5		

2. Holywell Rural District.Standpipe Supplies.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Est. No. of Houses Supplied by standpipe.</u>	<u>Est. Population supplied by standpipe.</u>
Ysceifiog	12	36
Brynford	10	30
Northop	18	54
Nercwys	10	30
Caerwys	11	33
Trelawnyd	8	24
Gwaenysgor	6	18
Halkyn	20	60
Mold Rural	4	12
Whitford	159	477
Llanasa	43	129
Total	<u>301</u>	<u>903</u>

- (i) Part of Llanasa Parish is supplied by the Gyrn Estate and no statistics are available for this area.

No. of water samples taken for bacteriological examination - 10.

Satisfactory - 5

Unsatisfactory - 5

All these samples were taken from either wells or untreated supplies.

Two samples were taken for possible contamination by lead, which on analysis were found to be satisfactory.

We are indebted to Mr. Iddon, The Engineer to the Central Flintshire Water Board for some of the information supplied above.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal 1965.

Listed below are details of the works in hand, schemes being prepared etc.

Leeswood.

Tenders invited for the enlargement of the existing works. At present the Pontblyddyn area is inadequately sewered, in that the only provision of sewerage facilities in the area is for the Rural District Council's Estate.

Nercwys.

No proposals have been formulated for the sewerage of the village. The only sewerage facilities in the parish are those serving the Rural District Council's Estate.

Mold/Holywell Joint Scheme.

This scheme was commenced in 1965 and as the name implies is a joint effort with the Mold Urban District Council, and the new works are situated in the Woodlands Road Area, Mold. When complete it is hoped that the Gwernynynydd, Gwernaffield, Mynydd Isa and New Brighton areas will be adequately sewered. There is a great demand for building land in this area at present and it is the growth sector in the Rural District.

Sychtyn.

Enlargement of the works almost complete at the time of writing this report and further development of the district is to be considered.

Northop Hall.

Arrangements are being made to extend the sewerage facilities in this area so that the vast majority of the properties will have main drainage facilities, and in conjunction with Connah's Quay Urban District Council it is hoped to pump the sewage into the Urban District Council's Sewerage System,

Northop.

At the time of writing this report it is planned to extend the existing sewage works so that it will adequately cater for further development in the area. It is planned to carry out a small extension to the sewage system to cater for 155 properties including the Colyn Horticultural Institute.

Cilcain/Pantymwyn.

It is hoped to start on the sewerage of these two villages very shortly and this will involve the construction of a new works.

Rhydymwyn.

The sewage works was completed three years ago and the drainage and disposal facilities are working satisfactorily.

Nannerch.

Sewerage facilities and sewage disposal works have been completed and functioning satisfactorily.

Rhosesnor, Berthddu, Voel-y-Crio.

Plans are being formulated at the time of writing this report for a scheme to sewer these villages.

Lixwn, Ysceifiog, Rhesycae.

Plans are being formulated for sewerage of these villages and the possibility of combining the sewerage facilities for these 3 villages into one Sewage Disposal Works is being considered.

Halkyn, Pentre Halkyn.

A Public Enquiry was held in March, 1966 to investigate a scheme to enlarge the existing works at Pentre Halkyn and to sewer the Halkyn Village Area. Approval from the Ministry is being awaited. We are very much concerned about the sanitary arrangements in Halkyn village.

Lloc, Pantasaph, Carnel, Gorsedd.

A Public Enquiry was held in July, 1965, to discuss a scheme to sewer these villages and to take the effluent to the new Mostyn Works. Approval was given and it is hoped that work will commence on the scheme in April, 1966.

Caerwys.

The area was sewered in 1964 and a new works constructed.

Cadole.

A scheme is being prepared by the Ruthin R.D.C. for sewerage of this area, part of which is in the Holywell R.D.C. There are approximately 72 properties and it is hoped that substantial progress will be made on the schemes in the near future.

Gwaenysgor.

A Public Enquiry was held in March, 1966 to discuss a scheme to sewer Gwaenysgor village and the Marian Area of Trelawnyd and the construction of a new works at Trelawnyd.

Llanasa Coastal Scheme.

At the time of writing this report an outline of the proposals involved has been given to the Council on the overall plan for the sewerage of the Llanasa, Trelogan, Berthengan, Ffynnongroew, Penyffordd, Gronant, Gwospyr, Talacre and The Warren and the construction of a new Sewage Works at Talacre, is being considered by the Welsh Office. This scheme is facing many difficulties and there have been endless delays.

At present the sewerage facilities in this area are extremely unsatisfactory, the main methods of disposal of effluent being pail closets and septic tanks, with crude sewage in open ditches and this we consider to be a danger to health. Most of the caravan and camping sites have sewage facilities, but on visits with the Chief Public Health Inspector were found to be rather unsatisfactory at the height of the season and this is due to lack of maintenance.

As will be seen from the above report practically all the villages in the Holywell Rural Area have either full drainage facilities or are in schemes which are either being prepared or are actually under construction for the provision of sewerage facilities. The only exception is the village of Nercwys.

It is estimated that the number of houses in the Holywell Rural District connected to main drainage is approximately 3460, but we are confident that in the next 3 or 4 years this figure will be double providing, of course, there is no restriction of capital expenditure.

Public Cleansing.

Regular weekly collections of wet and dry refuse have continued to be made during the year throughout the district.

The marked increase in the number of new properties erected during the past twelve months stretch the vehicles and men available, to the limit, but the service was satisfactorily maintained and little cause for complaint was found.

Delivery of a new Shelvoke and Drewry 35 cubic yard Pakamatic vehicle was made in May, and this vehicle replaced a side-loader, which was no longer economical to maintain. The greater capacity of the Pakamatic therefore facilitated a better collection and reduced the number of visits to the tip.

Two compression type refuse vehicles are therefore now in use, and two sideloaders, but another of the sideloaders has almost reached the end of its life, and it is hoped to replace this vehicle with another large capacity compression type vehicle next year.

A new vehicle for the collection of nightsoil was also delivered towards the end of the year, which released the existing nightsoil lorry for work on cesspool emptying. The existing cesspool emptier also having reached the end of its economic life.

The Pilot Scheme for the collection of household refuse by the Paper Sack method got under way during the year.

The initial scheme incorporated 510 Council Houses. A further 220 Council Houses were added later on, in order to obtain the best guide as to their suitability. The scheme proved to be a success and the Council resolved to convert all the Council Houses to Paper Sack collection.

Up to the present time approximately 922 Council Houses have been supplied with the necessary units and the remaining houses, which total approximately 180 will be supplied during next year. In addition, 243 Council Houses will be under construction during the coming year and these will be supplied with units as they become ready for occupation.

Two refuse disposal sites are still being used, being situated at Mostyn and Halkyn Mountain. The industrial type tractor continues to greatly facilitate the controlling of the tips.

A large shaft situated on the Halkyn Mountain was offered to the Council for tipping. The shaft has been a source of danger for many years, and preparation works have now commenced on the approach and shoot.

The service for emptying cesspools was again greatly used during the year. Each property in the area is allowed two free visits during the financial year, a charge being made for the third visit.

In all 795 tanks were emptied which is again an increase of 30 per cent over last year.

Certain sites throughout the area still attract the abandoned car body and at most places a number of bodies have now accumulated.

Arrangements have therefore been made with a local Metal Market to collect the bodies in loads from the various sites, with the assistance of the tractor, for a small charge per load. This system seems to work reasonably satisfactory, but in some places other bodies are abandoned as soon as the site is cleared.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received during the year and no unsatisfactory conditions found.

Camping Sites.

Regular inspections of Camping Sites were carried out during the year.

Following improvements to the layout and sewage disposal arrangements at the sites, two of the disposal works were found to be unsatisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year and no nuisances dealt with.

SECTION D.

Housing.

The inspection of houses in the area has continued through the year, by routine inspections, as a result of complaint and by special surveys.

Properties have been dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Acts and Housing Act, 1957.

A comprehensive survey was completed in the year to determine whether or not any groups of houses were of a type that could be included in improvement areas, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964.

Only a few houses were of a type suitable for placing in an improvement area, these being situated in two of the largest villages in the area.

Many representations regarding individual unfit properties were submitted during the year under the provision of the Housing Act, 1957. Some of these were dealt with as a result of the occupants having been rehoused to Council accommodation, whilst the remainder were "picked up" during routine inspections.

In furtherance of the Council's Slum Clearance programme detailed housing inspections were carried out in the Mostyn area.

Up to this time the following houses have been inspected and placed in Clearance Areas:-

Numbers 1 - 12 Garden Row, Mostyn.
Numbers 1 - 5 Old Slag Yard.
Numbers 1 - 3 Halendy Cottages.
Highfield Shop, 7 Halendy, Halendy Stores.
Mornant, Providence House and
Numbers 26, 25, 24 Halendy.

A further number of houses will be inspected next year incontinuation of the programme.

Confirmation of the following Clearance Orders was received from the Ministry during the year, in respect of areas at Mostyn.

Numbers 1 - 5 Glan-y-Morfa,
1, 1A and 2 - 6 Sunnybank and Numbers 1 and 2 White Cottages, Buarth Draw.
Numbers 1- 7 and 9 Pen Rho.
Numbers 1- 5 Ivy Cottages.
Numbers 1- 4 Cross Lanes.
Numbers 1- 9 Glanydon Cottages, Bodlondob.
Numbers 1- 3 Maes Teg.
Numbers 1- 5 Pont-y-Rho.
Marsh Lea and Numbers 1 - 25 Marsh Row.

The rehousing of the tenants to Council Houses and the clearance of the sites should therefore be well under way next year.

REVISED HOUSING PROGRAMME.

1966/7 - Schemes to be submitted for:-	Gwernaffield	- 55 dwellings	
	Northop	- 50	"
	Mostyn	-110	"
	Northop Hall	- 48	"
	Pentre Halkyn	- <u>50</u>	" 313
1967/8 -	New Brighton	- 46	"
	Caerwys	- 46	"
	Penyffordd	-130	"
	Rhydymwyn	- <u>36</u>	" 258
1968/9 -	Nerwys	- 10	"
	Sychtyn	- 6	"
	Gwaenysgor	- 6	"
	Rhosesmor	- 50	"
	Trelawnyd	- 20	"
	Gronant	- 34	"
	Rhesycae	- 14	"
	Ysceifiog	- 10	"
	Brynford	- <u>36</u>	" 186

It has been agreed that the Architect should endeavour at the earliest moment to 'fit in' with other schemes the building of 6 Aged People's Bungalows in Nannerch, 6 in Rhewl, Mostyn and a few Aged People's Bungalows in Rhosesmor.

The Architect has been requested to investigate the possibility of acquiring land at Pontblyddyn (after consultation with the County Planning Officer and local member) and Halkyn for the erection of dwellings and at Cilcain, Trelogan and Lixwm for the provision of Aged People's Bungalows.

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LISTED BELOW ARE DETAILS OF LATEST HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

*District	No. of Applications	No. of Applicants Living in Rooms	No. of Applicants Living outside the R.D.C. Area.	No. requiring Old People's Bungalow.	No. of Council Houses in Local Village.
Berthengan	20	6	2	1	64
Caerwys	50	7	3	11	26
Cilcain	12	3	1	1	10
Gwernynynydd	87	18	5	15	20
Gwespyr	78	18	14	14	28
Halkyn & Pontre Halkyn	50	11	8	5	92
Mostyn	118	28	11	8	124
Nynydd Isa	79	17	10	8	22
Northop	49	11	5	3	44
Peeswood	55	23	4	6	186
Northop Hall	29	5	6	Nil	38
Penyffordd	61	24	6	3	84
Rhydnywyn	61	12	5	14	20
Rhosesnor	28	8	2	5	46
Trelawnyd	46	6	14	17	36
Whitford	34	5	6	1	18

*District can be complete parish or part of a parish.

Further perusal of these lists show that the majority of persons living in tenanted accommodation require re-housing because the accommodation is sub-standard. We have noticed that a small number of applicants have made multiple applications for Council Houses in different parishes.

Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.

In accordance with Article 31 of the above Regulations the following information is given in connection with housing inspections:-

1. Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation - 50.
2. Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers - 278
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to
 - (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, and
 - (b) the making of demolition or closing orders -
 - (a) 50
 - (b) 50
4. Number of notices served requiring the execution of works - 20
5. Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices - 50
6. Number of demolition or closing orders made - 50
7. Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sections 16 & 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 - Nil.
8. Number of houses demolished - 8

New Council Houses completed in 1965 - 38

New Council Houses under construction at 31st December, 1965 - 229

Private Houses completed in 1965 - 116.

SECTION E.

Shops and Food Premises.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Retail Shops.

(i) Number of Premises	138
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	135
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	138
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	135

Catering Establishments.

(i) Number of Premises	18
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	18
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	18
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	18

Licensed Premises/Clubs.

(i) Number of Premises	77
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	77
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	77
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	77

Bakeries.

(i) Number of Premises	7
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	7
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	7
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	7

Fish and Chip Shops.

(i) Number of Premises	5
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	5
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	5
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	5

Regular inspections of all food premises in the area have been carried out. All premises have received at least one visit during the year, and if possible and where necessary repeat visits were made.

The majority of the retail shops and catering establishments were found to be up to standard, but a few instances of untidiness and poor wall and ceiling surfaces were dealt with.

Two small shops closed down during the year, both of them failing to compete economically with the large supermarkets in the neighbouring towns.

Improvements to some of the shops were carried out, which completely re-designed the internal layouts, providing modern display shelves and much improved lighting, internal surfaces etc.

Schemes for major improvement works at licensed premises were put in hand in respect of five houses in the area, following an informal notice to the Breweries regarding poor accommodation and unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences. All the properties concerned were brought fully up to standard having provided modern layouts and much improved toilet accommodation.

A few premises in parts of the district are still substandard in respect of sanitary accommodation and structural defects, but in all instances these premises are situated in areas having no main sewer available.

It is hoped however that the position will improve during the course of the next year or two, when main sewerage is installed.

Applications under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were received in respect of two premises. One was for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream and the other for the preservation of meat by cooking, i.e. the boiling of ham. This is a practice which seems to be spreading in the area, where retail shops are boiling small quantities of ham for sale in the shop.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Instructions under the provisions of the above Act got under way during the year, following the receipt of registration forms O.S.R.1.

Registrations in respect of all the shop premises were picked up during routine inspections, and almost all the premises that should be registered, have done so.

Registrations have now been made in respect of the following premises.

Offices	- 8
Retail Shops	- 51
Wholesale Shops	- 2
Catering Establishments	
open to the public	- 17
Total	<u>78</u>

Preliminary inspections have been carried out and work has now commenced on detailed inspections.

It has been observed to date that generally the shops only fall short of the requirements in a few respects such as, no abstract of Act, no thermometer, lack of sufficient lighting and lack of ventilation, and in most instances the Act can be complied with, without much difficulty.

Slaughterhouses.

Regular slaughtering continued at the two licensed slaughterhouses in the area during the year. As many as five or six visits were made to each slaughterhouse during most weeks, the majority falling over the weekend and beginning of the week.

An exceptional amount of time was therefore carried out on meat inspections out of normal office hours, as all the inspection and slaughtering was carried out over weekends and in the evenings.

Both premises were operated reasonably satisfactory and little cause for complaint was found.

Detailed below is the number of carcasses inspected under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 together with details of condemnations.

Meat Inspection.

The following carcasses were examined during 1965.

Cattle	331
Calves	205
Sheep and Lambs	4816
Pigs	139

Condemnations.

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Reason for Unsoundness</u>
1 carcase and offal	Septicaemia
1 heart	Pericarditis
6 livers	Abscesses
3½ livers	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis
3 pleura	Septicaemia

Calves

2 carcasses and offal	Unbilical pyaemia
1 carcase and offal	Septicaemia

Sheep and Lambs.

22 carcasses and offal	Oedema and emaciation
1 carcase and offal	Septic pleurisy
2 carcasses and offal	Septicaemia
1 chest wall	Pleurisy
36 pairs of lungs	Parasites
1 pair of lungs	Abscesses
5 pluchs	Parasites
112 livers	Cirrhosis
67 livers	Parasites
1 liver	Abscesses
1 liver	Fatty infiltration

Pigs

2 heads	Tuberculosis
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SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.

(excluding Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases - 1965.

	<u>Cases Notified</u> <u>(Corrected)</u>		<u>Deaths</u>
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Scarlet Fever	8	4	-
Whooping Cough	5	16	-
Acute Polionyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	118	190	-
Pneumonia	8	10	12
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	1	-
Erysipelas	2	1	-
Dysentery	6	1	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Totals:	149	223	12

There were 8 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type. There were 118 cases of measles with no deaths, most of the cases being in the first half of the year. There were 8 cases of pneumonia with 12 deaths. There were no cases of Diphtheria, 1 death was reported as due to Influenza. There were 6 cases of Dysentery and 2 cases of Food Poisoning. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified during the year 1965.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15- 24 years	-	1	-	-
25- 44 years	1	1	-	-
45- 64 years	1	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	-

During the year there were 4 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, compared with 6 in 1964.

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The close co-operation existing between general practitioners, the Chest Physicians and the County Council Health Visiting Staff is leading to the earlier diagnosis of tuberculous cases, and their quicker restoration to good health. The housing conditions of some of the notified cases are poor, and I trust that the Housing Committee will continue to give such cases sympathetic consideration.

During 1965 a Mass X-Ray Unit "B" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the county and operated mainly in works and factories. The response of the public to this valuable service was good.

From July, 1957, the Semi-static Mass X-Ray Unit "G" began to operate in the county, visiting Rhyl, Holywell, Shotton and Mold - one day being spent in each place every three weeks. Adults can visit the Unit, with or without a doctor's note. The response so far has been good.

Listed below, by the courtesy of Dr. Jarman, Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Hospital Board are details of the work carried out during the year 1965.

<u>Circuit Location.</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number of visits</u>	<u>Average attendance per visit.</u>
Holywell	780	14	55
Mold	942	15	63
Rhyl	2304	18	128
Shotton	714	15	48
	4740	62	

Special Surveys.

Celyn Horticultural Institute

Students	26
Lecturers	7
Other staff	4
General Population	2

Ministry of Works, Rhvdyrnwyn 17

Halkyn United Mines Ltd. 25

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During 1956 the County Council as the Local Health Authority introduced a scheme for the protection of schoolchildren between 13 and 14 years against Tuberculosis. The object of B.C.G. immunisation is to give a child an artificial immunity or protection where no natural protection exists. The procedure consists of skin-testing the child with Tuberculin. The result of this test shows whether the child has a natural or acquired protection, or has no protection at all. If there is no protection, the child is given one injection into the skin of the upper arm. In a few weeks a small scab forms and falls off and the procedure is now completed. In 1959 the scheme was extended to protect children over 14 years and included students. In 1961 vaccination was offered to children between 12 and 14 years.

The vaccination scheme was carried on during the year although it is not possible to give detailed results for 1965 at this stage.

National Assistance Act, 1958 (Section 47).

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No cases were dealt with under the above Acts.

Supervision of many cases of elderly people living alone was carried out throughout the year.

Anti-polio myelitis Vaccination.

Protection against Poliomyelitis was offered to all adults and children during 1965 and we regret to say that the response was rather disappointing. It is imperative that all children under the age of 5 are fully protected against Poliomyelitis before they start school. Vaccination can be obtained at Clinics and Schools by all General Practitioners.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year but nevertheless, if the index of protection in the community decreases this disease will recur.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

Inspections.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspect- ions</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	203	6	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	31	34	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals:	34	237	6	Nil

Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-
Totals:	6	6

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134) - NIL.



